

Charge of the vessel
Consignees' risk
W. SELL & Co.,
Agents,
September, 1871,

Docks.

PORT OF AMOY.

SHIPWRECKERS, AGENTS, AND COM-
MANDERS are informed that the DOCK
COMPANY'S ESTABLISHMENTS at the above
PORT afford every facility, at moderate charges,
for REPAIRING AND SPRINGING VESSELS
AND
CLEANING AND PAINTING IRON
SHIPS AND STEAMERS.

THIRD LARGE GRANITE DOCK.
This 281 feet length on the blocks, and at
average spring tides can receive Vessels of 16 to
17 feet draught. It has a
CAISSON GATE, AND POWERFUL CENTRIFUGAL
STEAM PUMP.
An English work-shop fitted with Lathes
and Tools, driven by steam. Iron and Brass
Foundries, Boiler-makers shop, large Smith-
ies, and Carpenter and Boat-builders shops. All
superintended by resident Europeans.

Two other smaller GRANITE DOCKS can
receive, at spring tides, Vessels drawing 12 feet.
Spare Timber, and other Dock-yard material
kept in stock.
Quarters for Officers, and a DRY GODOWN
OF 100 TONS, of Vessels under repair.
If 2317 Amoy, December, 1868.

FOOCHOW DOCK.

RIVER LIN.

THE above granite floored DOCK, of the
following Dimensions: viz: Length, 300
feet, Breadth at Bottom, 40 feet, is capable of
receiving Vessels drawing 13 to 16 feet, as the
state of the Tides will allow. The Dock runs
into the Blocks and is propelled out by Steam.
The above premises comprise a large Machine
Shop, containing a 24-inch Steam Engine,
STEAM PUMP, 12-1/2 inch Steam Cutting
GAP LATHES,
DRILLING AND SCREWING MACHINES,
A LARGE SMITHY, &c., &c., on the premises for
STOWAGE OF CARGO, &c., &c. A large
Stock of Wares, Metals, &c., &c., always on hand.
The Dock Steam Tug Working is available at
all times to tow vessels to or from Sea, at cur-
rent rates, on application to
J. S. LAMONT,
Superintendent.

The list of Charges for lifting or receiving
cargoes can be obtained from
Messrs. NIXON, LYALL & Co., Hongkong.
Messrs. LANE, GUNPOWDER & Co., Shanghai.
No. 876.

NOW READY.

**BOUND VOLUMES OF THE TRADE RE-
PORT** for the year 1870. Price \$10.
Apply at the Daily Press Office.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1871.

The Daily Press

HONGKONG, OCTOBER 4th, 1871.

As mentioned in yesterday's paper, the non-
official members of the Legislative Council
are not prepared to put up with the cavalier
treatment which one of their body has re-
ceived, in the manner in which the Hon. Mr.
RYAN has been dealt with in connection with
the question which he recently asked con-
cerning the reports with regard to the levy
of duties in Hongkong. It must be a sub-
ject of congratulation to the whole Com-
munity that a determination of this kind has
at last been come to, as there can be no doubt
that except some such stand be made, there
will be no end to the persistency of the local
Government in ignoring the wishes of the
public, and refusing to give information upon
matters of the most vital interest and im-
portance to every resident in the Colony.

The chief, though by no means the only,
ground, which the Community of Hongkong
has for complaint concerning the manner in
which the Colony is governed, is the repeated
withholding of important information from
the public; so that the Government come
forward with ready-made views concerning
matters immediately affecting the commercial
and general welfare of the place; but on
which the Community has not been consulted,
and concerning which it is impossible, in the
limited time allowed, for their views to be
ascertained or acted upon. No one can deny
that this hole and corner procedure has been
one of the chief causes of the gradual decay
of the Police Force. Two years ago, it was
well-known that matters were going wrong.
A Commission was appointed, but an applica-
tion from this paper to be permitted to have
cognisance of what went on at that commis-
sion was refused, on the ground that it was
not usual to publish the proceedings of Com-
missions, who obtained information for the
Executive. What value the information has
been to the Executive, and how they have
acted upon it, is proved by the present state
of affairs. So, again, an application from the
Hon. Mr. RYAN for another public Commission
was refused; and in fact every endeavour
was made to hush matters up—the results
being of the most pernicious character. In
respect to the Special Fund, the same hiding
away policy was adopted. The public were
to know nothing about the way in which
£200,000 were raised annually in the Colony.

This matter being protested against by the
non-official members, was referred home, and
the SECRETARY OF STATE, after pointing out
blunders in Sir RICHARD MACDONNELL's
calculations, ordered that in future the Special
Fund should "be one of the returns laid
before the Council, and regularly sent home
with the Estimates." This would imply that
the account of the Special Fund should be
printed with the estimates; but such has not
been done. It has been brought forward as
an outside affair in manuscript; and has only
been supplied to the papers on special applica-
tion. This shows how grudgingly the local
Government here submit to that amount of
publicity which the Home officials consider
essential to the proper conduct of affairs.

In a similar spirit, the smallest possible time
has always been allowed for the public dis-
cussion of the estimates. Month upon month
is needlessly lost on their preparation, but the
shortest interval only is allowed for their dis-
cussion. On the last occasion, an attempt
was made to hurry through the second read-
ing, after the public had had only a couple of
days to study the accounts; but this was
fortunately frustrated by a protest on the part
of one of the non-official members—and how
desirable due time to consider these Estimates
was proved by the number of valid objections
made to them when they subsequently did
come forward.

In all these cases—and many others of the
same kind might be instanced—we have direct
proof that the policy of the local Gov-
ernment is to adopt every possible means of
avoiding a full discussion of the measures
which are adopted in the place. This in-
tolerance of public discussion would form in

itself a strong presumption that the adminis-
tration of the Colony is not conducted in such
a way as to reflect any great credit upon its
rulers, if the facts, which disprove all the efforts
made to suppress them, do not sufficiently prove
this. The time, however, has now come when
everyone must recognise that the public in-
terests of the Colony will be most seriously
jeopardised if this system be permitted to
continue. It is precisely at this point that
the strongest objection is to be taken to the
action of the Hongkong Government in re-
gard to the question of establishing a Chinese
Custom House in Hongkong. If there is
any one subject which ought to be sub-
mitted to the full discussion of the Com-
munity, if there is any matter in which
the interests of the mercantile world in this
place are deeply concerned; if there is any
one question upon which any Government in
any place but Hongkong would fortify itself
with the opinion of the commercial com-
munity—that question is the establishment
of a taxing office to lay imposts on the trade
of the port. But what do we find? We find
that negotiations have for months been going
on, while the public was left in complete
ignorance on the subject. True, the non-
official members had a memorandum or some-
thing of the kind sent round to them, and
were requested to note on it their opinions.

But what does this mean? Why are they
not asked their opinions in a public way; in
their places at the Council table, or in some
manner that would let the Community know
what is being done? The plan adopted was
precisely that best calculated to keep the
Community in the dark. Had the gentlemen
applied to be addressed in their private
capacities as merchants, they might at once
have called the Chamber of Commerce or a
public meeting together, and had the matter
fully discussed. But being not of it as mem-
bers of the Council, but not in the Council
Room, their mouths are opened to the Gov-
ernment but closed to the Community, and
the Government know very well that they can
override the opinions of the non-official
members, though they could scarcely go
against that of the whole community. It is
usual to communicate matters of detail in the
manner above described to avoid the necessity
of constantly calling the Council together; but
upon a question of such paramount im-
portance as that of establishing a taxing
office, it is the invariable rule to seek the
opinions of the Chambers of Commerce or
the general public. Without, however,
fortifying themselves with the views of the
Community, the local Government have been
pushing on this question. We are not aware
what the nature of the communications with
the Chinese authorities at Canton have been.

Whether they were official or private, con-
fidential or not confidential, we do not know;
but that in some way the question has been
mooted there can be no doubt whatever. It
is distinctly asserted by the Hon. Mr. RYAN
that the REGISTRATION-GENERAL'S memorandum
on the subject was not marked "confiden-
tial," and that it did suggest the establish-
ment of a Chinese Custom House in Hong-
kong. Under such circumstances, the matter
is assuredly one demanding explanation, and
Mr. RYAN has a perfect right to ask in
Council for an explanation of a point which
had been brought to his cognisance as a
member of the Council; and further, the COL-
ONIAL SECRETARY was called upon to make
any remarks he had to make in regard to the
question in the Council Room, and is utterly
unwarranted in asking Mr. RYAN out of the
Council Room to substantiate a charge—not a
charge which he made—but a charge, which
the REGISTRATION-GENERAL chooses to say he
made, in the Council Room. If such a pro-
ceeding as this is allowed to pass, no non-
official member of the Council will be safe in
asking any question—and the gagging of the
public mouth, which has been so repeatedly
attempted in other ways, will be successfully
accomplished in one of the most important
directions.

The question, therefore, which is now at
issue, is nothing more nor less than whether
the public shall, or shall not, have any voice
in the affairs of the Colony. If the trade of
merchants with hundreds of thousands of
slaves is to be imperilled by the grossest ir-
regularity in the consideration of measures
directly bearing upon it; if negotiations are
to be three-quarters carried through before
the public is aware that any question has
been raised; if, finally, non-official members
are to be subjected to a species of the most
venustous coercion, because they dare in
their seats in the Council, to ask a ques-
tion of the Government, it will not be long
before the suppression of information upon
important mercantile questions will prove
as ruinous to our trade as the refusal
to give information upon Police matters has
already proved to our safety. It is
enough to have the Police Force disor-
ganised; we cannot permit the present
state of affairs to continue till our trade is
ruined.

The Band of the 1st Battalion 10th Regt
will play the following selection in the
Public Gardens, commencing at 4 o'clock.
The following is the programme:—
1. "The Band of the 1st Battalion 10th Regt."
2. "The Band of the 1st Battalion 10th Regt."
3. "The Band of the 1st Battalion 10th Regt."
4. "The Band of the 1st Battalion 10th Regt."
5. "The Band of the 1st Battalion 10th Regt."
6. "The Band of the 1st Battalion 10th Regt."
7. "The Band of the 1st Battalion 10th Regt."
8. "The Band of the 1st Battalion 10th Regt."
9. "The Band of the 1st Battalion 10th Regt."
10. "The Band of the 1st Battalion 10th Regt."

COURT OF SUMMARY JURISDICTION.
Before the Hon. Mr. J. B. LAMONT.
WONG-POO v. KAY—\$6.85.—Plaintiff
produced his books to show that four pieces of
porter had been delivered, instead of two dozen
as admitted last week by defendant, who did
not now appear. There were two entries of
dozen each, the second being written in lighter
ink than the first. Plaintiff explained that
after making the first entry the ink got dry
and he was obliged to moisten it.
Judgment for the plaintiff.

LEITCHY LOO-YEE—\$180.88.
CHAI-TAY v. LOO-YEE and another,
\$197.67.

There had been no service of summons upon
either defendant in these cases.

CHUN-HOP v. LOO-YEE—\$209.00. Mr. Francis
appeared for the plaintiff, and stated that
he had obtained from His Honor a permit to
order the garnishee to come up to-day (Tuesday)
for examination. Mr. J. M. Armstrong, the
garnishee, admitted the amount (\$218.53), and
was ready to pay the money into Court. Costs
were awarded.

**LEEN-LOO-SHEE v. CHOT-TUE and AN-
OTHERS \$11.00.**
The BANK v. THE SAME—\$10.00.

The plaintiff sued for the wages due to her
grandsons, who were lost in the typhoon of 2nd
and 3rd September.

His Honor said he was afraid the plaintiff
had not been injured, as a report to him said
that she had no claim at all.
Plaintiff had petitioned the Registrar-General
in the matter, and some communication had
been made to the Clerk of the Court from that
Department.

His Honor said the woman had been advised
very foolishly to bring these claims. She had
not the shadow of a claim, and she thus
damaged any claim she might have in an-
other way. As she might have been influenced
by what he said, he would order the fees to
be returned to her.

After communication with the Clerk of the
Court, this order was apparently rescinded. His
Honor remarking that he could only non-suit
the plaintiff.

CHUN-ALIN v. JOHN BAYNE—\$50.00.
Plaintiff had signed an agreement to allow nine
months for payment, but he now stated that he
did not know what he was signing.
Defendant stated that he had explained to the
plaintiff that he was insolvent, and would
have to go through the Bankruptcy Court, that
he could not pay his creditors more than the
cents in the dollar, and that the plaintiff would
get that percentage he would pay him.
Otherwise, if he wanted payment in full he
must give him nine or twelve months. He
agreed to give nine months.

Under these circumstances the case was dis-
missed.
Judgment for \$5.50.

V. ROZARIO v. CHUTYRE and ANOTHER.
\$300.—Withdrawn by consent. Mr. RYAN (for
the plaintiff) stating that there were no effects left.
Mr. BRITTON was for the defendant.

H. N. BROCKWAY v. C. L. VOLKMAN.
\$24.00.—Defendant admitted \$15.00. The dif-
ference was a question of account, which could
probably be explained between the parties. His
Honor therefore postponed the case till to-day
(Wednesday).

MAR-KATOW v. LEUNG-KAT-TO. \$127.45.—His
Honor delivered judgment as follows:—In this
case, the merits are clearly with the plaintiff.
The defendant, who is a Chinese, and who has
been in the Colony for some time, has been
the dominion of the Emperor of China, that
the cause of action had originated on the
Colony, and that the Court had no jurisdiction
under Ordinance No. 1881 to give judg-
ment for the plaintiff, unless the defendant had
been resident in this Colony for six consecutive
months prior to the time of commencing his
action, which was the 18th August in the
year 1870. The defendant had been in the
Colony for more than six months, and was
therefore entitled to judgment.

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